

Science & Technology Department of Hamilton Library: History and Recollections

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Beginnings

Nestled in the lush Koolau Mountains, Manoa is one of Hawaii's most beautiful valleys. It likely inspired ancient Hawaiians who named it Manoa, meaning "huge" or "vast." The valley floor was once filled with taro fields and farms. It is also a place associated with several important Hawaiian legends, including the origin of the Manoa rains.

One story concerns Ka-hala-o-puna (the hala of Puna), a stunningly beautiful woman who was murdered six times by the same man. Her home was in the area of what is now called the Lyon Arboretum. Her mother was named Ka-ua-kuahine (the Manoa rain) and her father was called Ka-hau-kani (Manoa wind). When her parents heard of her sixth and final death, they transformed themselves into their namesakes, the Manoa rain and wind. People say the frequent rains are her mother's tears.

Another story concerns the great Hawaiian god Kane, who drove his spear into the ground to create the Manoa Stream. The waters of Kane are reported to make old people young and sick people healthy. The mural, named *Water*, created by local artist David Asherman in Bilger Hall, depicts Kane creating Manoa Stream and his brother, Kanaloa, catching the water.

Early visitors to the Islands often were surprised that Hawaiians read and wrote English. However, a decade before the city of Chicago was laid out (1830), missionaries had established schools in Hawaii soon after their arrival in 1820, and the three "r's" were taught. By the time of the annexation (President McKinley signed the Organic Act on April 30, 1900), Hawaii had 192 schools, 132 of them public. Oahu had four high schools: a public high school (Honolulu High School, later McKinley) with more than a hundred students, and three private high schools: Punahou (formerly Oahu College), St. Louis, and Iolani.

An 1882 map of Manoa Valley indicated that one man, Theophilus Metcalf, had initial ownership of much of the Central Campus area. Metcalf, a man of many talents and careers, has been all but forgotten to us. Today the only memorial for Metcalf is the street, which ends at, and points to, the very center of the UH campus. Most of what lies beyond Metcalf Street was once his property.

Born in 1818 in upstate New York, Metcalf was a civil engineer at 21 and a planner for the first railroads in Michigan. Ill health prompted him to move to Honolulu in 1842 at the age of 24. From his early advertisement of 1845, he seems to have been the first Daguerrean photographer in the islands. He was also a surveyor, perhaps the only one in Honolulu in 1843. He developed water facilities in Nuuanu, became a Marshal, and then

prison commissioner. He was also a sugar planter on the island of Hawaii. While taking his eldest daughter to attend Mills College in California, he died in 1866 at the age of 48.

College of Hawaii's Early Beginnings

Interest in creating a college came as early as the first (1901) and second (1903) meetings of the territorial legislature when bills to establish an “Agricultural College and Model Farm” were introduced but never implemented. Most resistance to creating a college came from some sugar industry leaders. They were concerned about the effects of a public college on their labor supply and tax burden. [3,4,5] The Hatch Act of 1887 established Agricultural Experiment Stations in each state and territory. The Hawaii Agricultural Experimentation Station (HAES) was established in 1901, six years before the land-grant college was established.

For its beginnings, the University of Hawaii is indebted to several New Englanders. Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont had envisioned a system of colleges nurtured by the federal government. The First Morrill Act of 1862, signed into law by President Lincoln, provided grants of land to states for establishing colleges. As a territory, Hawaii, however, did not qualify. The Second Morrill Act of 1890 provided \$25,000 annually to each state and territory.

Interestingly, the “orientation” of new campuses was determined by the Morrill Act, which arranged government land along the cardinal points of the compass. Thus the original quadrangle of so many campuses (including UH) is laid out on a true north-south compass base and explains why the first campus building, Hawaii Hall, was built ignoring the natural flow of the island’s cooling trade winds.



□ **Wallace Rider Farrington**—a native of Maine and editor of the *Honolulu Evening Bulletin*—drafted the concurrent resolution calling for the establishment of a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii. It was introduced in the 1905 Special Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and adopted on May 25, 1905. He would later become Territorial Governor, 1921-29.

The Commissioners of Public Instruction completed a feasibility study for a college and reported their findings. Senator Coelho of Maui introduced two acts that were passed without opposition by the legislature in its regular session of 1907. The first act—the charter of the new college—was approved March 25, 1907, by Governor George R. Carter. The second act,

appropriating \$10,000 for buildings and equipment and \$15,000 for operating expenses, was approved by the Governor, April 23, 1907, which became the founding date for the new college.

The Board of Regents held their first meeting in the Governor's office on May 7, 1907. They faced the daunting task of creating a college having no land, no buildings, no faculty, no students, and no college-building experience. As early as May 16, 1907, the board minutes reported their interest in obtaining the Highland Park tract where part of UH Manoa is situated today. Highland Park then was the private property of Theophilus Metcalf (see above). [7]

The regents also favored the government land of Puahia in Manoa Valley (the area around the present East-West Center). These two sites were well chosen. The Mid-Pacific Institute, later developed adjacent to this area, contributed its graduates to the student body of the new college. From time to time its dormitories provided housing for the new college students. A new line of the Honolulu streetcar system that ran along Oahu Avenue offered handy transportation for teachers and students living farther away. [7]

The Territory had recently acquired the Maertens property, facing Thomas Square, as a potential site for a new high school. Instead, it became temporary quarters for the new college. In July of 1907 the regents leased a lot from Cecil Brown for \$50 a year on Young Street just south of the Maertens property and engaged Lucas Brothers to move the old Victorian-style house to the leased lot, turn it to face Young Street, and remodel it. Until the late 1920s, the building stood at the rear of Lincoln School and served as an overflow for classes from the McKinley High School. [8]



□ **The College's first football team practicing on the lawn of the Maertens House in 1909.**

This single building, once the home of the Chinese Consulate, would accommodate

all of the new college's facilities: offices, lecture rooms, two laboratories, and a library. In early 1908 another wooden building was added at a cost of \$4,320, and the combined 15 rooms would provide space for the new educational venture. [8]

In October 1907 the regents selected Professor J. E. Roadhouse of the University of California to run the College. Unfortunately, he died in late November before leaving Berkeley. The regents persuaded Willis T. Pope to take leave from his position as vice-principal of the Territorial Normal School to head the College for its first semester. [8]



□ **Willis T. Pope, and wife, Blanche, at a UH luau. Willis was the first leader of the College of Hawaii in 1907-08.**

Late in 1907 the regents discovered that they could qualify for 1907/1908 federal land-grant funds (\$30,000) if the college's classes started before March. On December 6, 1907, the regents hurriedly appointed Willis T. Pope as Acting Dean of the College—effective January 1, 1908—with instructions to prepare

the college for students by February 1908. His annual salary was \$2,000.

Even before accepting the new post, Pope had prepared an itemized list of expenditures (\$1,400) for furniture, lab equipment, and supplies to outfit the Maertens house for classes. On December 30, Pope presented details for a four-year curriculum in agriculture. By January he had written and distributed a thousand copies of a “prospectus” describing the new school and its program, which offered instruction in four fields: science, agriculture, engineering, and household economics. [8]

Pope recruited five young men from his agriculture class at the Normal School to form a college preparatory class: “Ching Quon Amona, Simeon K. Domingo, Dewitt Gibson, Ernest K. Richardson, and Alexander R. Tulloch.” The students needed to take secondary school-level classes because without a high school diploma they were not yet qualified for college instruction. Pope was their instructor for agriculture and botany. English and mathematics were taught by Reverend W. E. Potwine. Geometry, general history, physiology, and drawing were also taught. Tuition was free for residents of Hawaii.

After Pope reported to the regents that classes had begun, Governor Frear requested the federal money for which the College now was eligible. The funds arrived April 2, 1908, making Hawaii's new institution of higher learning the sixty-fourth land-grant college in the nation. [8] As former President Arthur Dean said in his Commencement Address of June 7, 1926: “The five young men who enrolled on February 3 appeared to have endowed the college with \$6,000 each.” Unfortunately, none of them went on to complete the four-year course of study at the College. [8-9]

The College's First Library (Young Street)

When the library opened in February 1908, the first five College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts students and two instructors had access to its entire collection—an atlas, a dictionary, and a 16-volume set of *Encyclopedia Americana*. The College's temporary location was in the Maertens building (the former Chinese Consulate). The library occupied the parlor, a 13' x 18' room with French windows opening onto a lanai. A \$5000 land grant enabled the library to acquire its first large shipment of books, but the federal funds required encumbering by June 30, 1908. Another book allotment of \$5000

from the territorial legislature did not expire until June of the next year. Pope hired Caroline (Carrie) P. Green, then assistant librarian at the Honolulu Library and Reading Room (later the Hawaii State Library), as part-time librarian for the new library.

Pope and Green spent \$239.65 to furnish “the small library with a desk and chair set, four library tables, twelve chairs, one large bookcase with glass doors, a set of accession record books, a four-drawer card catalog cabinet, and library paste, pencils, etc.” The federal grant restricted the purchase of only science books related to agriculture and mechanic arts. Later, English and economic books were permitted. On June 18th, days before the expiration of the funds, the regents approved the order for books and periodical subscriptions compiled by Pope and Green.

- The Pope Laboratory—between the current Biomedical Sciences building and Sherman Laboratory—is named after Willis T. Pope, the first Acting Dean of the College.

The Public Printing Law of March 1, 1907, designating all land grant colleges as depositories of federal publications, created an unanticipated problem for the new library. Numerous bags of government documents arriving with each mail delivery began to accumulate and quickly filled the shelves. The unopened mailbags were piled in an adjoining room until additional space could be found for the contents.

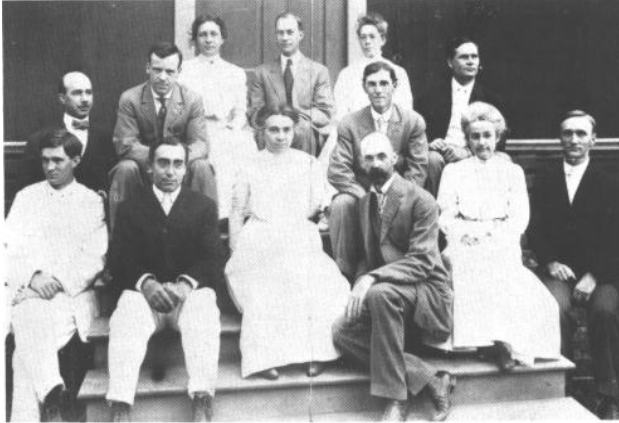
By July 1908 the storage problem had become a crisis, and the regents decided to construct a separate library building. However, the new building was used instead for classrooms, and the library was left to expand into the existing building. With the addition of a stock room, cataloging room, and librarian’s office, the library eventually occupied half of the original building. When the college formally opened on Monday, September 14, 1908, Green had been hired full time and joined the twelve other faculty members in welcoming its five freshmen, the five original “preparatory”, and thirty-one special (non-degree) students. She was paid \$75 per month, approximately half that of the other instructors’ salaries.

- John W. Gilmore, professor of agriculture at Cornell, was selected as the College’s first president. He had wide experience in the Pacific and Asia, including having taught agriculture for a year at Hawaii’s Normal School. Gilmore brought with him several faculty from Cornell when he arrived in August 1908.
- A few years later other Cornell alumni arrived, including Arthur L. Andrews, the first dean of arts and sciences, and David L. Crawford, who was to be Hawaii’s longest-serving president. This Cornell link greatly influenced the developing school.

Concerned that the library collection was predominately scientific, Gilmore felt it should develop a specialty. He asked Howard Ballou of the Hawaiian Historical Society for advice on acquiring Hawaiiana materials. Ballou donated some basic books and provided a list of recommended titles. The library bought the recommended books for \$350 from

Thomas G. Thrum, Stationer & Bookseller (now HOPACO). Later that year William Drake Westervelt, a noted Hawaiian scholar, gave a collection of books to the library that now had a separate Hawaiiana bookcase.

In addition to managing the library, Green was required to spend much of her time operating the college bookstore. She received no assistance with either of her duties. By June 1909 with the territorial fiscal year fast approaching, the library had a sizable balance remaining in its federal grant book budget. With urgings from President Gilmore, Green hurriedly submitted an order with Honolulu bookseller A. B. Arleigh for all the books he could supply.



Caroline (Carrie) P. Green, 1st row, 2nd on right. Other 1909 faculty, 1st row (left to right): Vaughan MacCaughey (botany), Arthur Keller (civil engineering), Agnes Hunt (domestic science), J. S. Donagho (math), Green (librarian), Briggs E. Porter (animal husbandry); 2nd row: William A. Bryan (zoology), Raymond C. Severance (physics), John Mason (engineering), President John W. Gilmore; back row: Mildred Yoder

(history & economics), Frank T. Dillingham (chemistry), Minnie E. Chipman (art).

The large order purchased 900 books and cleaned out the bookseller's inventory. When the books arrived, the librarian discovered to her dismay that much of the shipment included children's books. By the end of its first year, the library had approximately 5,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets, which were mostly bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and agricultural experiment stations.

- The Territorial Board of Agriculture and the Hawaii Experiment Station also contributed many serial duplicates to help build up the library's back files.

In his history of the University of Hawaii Library, David Kittelson reported that the library's first book—Henry Sidgwick's *Principles of Political Economy*—"was purchased from Honolulu bookseller E. Herrick Brown & Company on September 12, 1908 for \$4.50." Ten days later it "received accession number 1 of the Library of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii."

- The Library's first book remained on Hamilton's shelves until the early 1970s when the maroon volume was apparently withdrawn and replaced with a reprint, donated by the family of Michael Wermel, bearing the same call number HB171 .S56 (now in Closed Shelves).

By 1909 enrollment had increased to 13 regular and 51 special students. Faculty numbered 14. The library was busy, crowded and often noisy. Students used it to

socialize as well as study. Faculty had student conferences at library tables and even conducted a few classes in the reading room. Barking dogs, playing children, and arguing among neighboring families contributed exterior noises to the learning experience.

- By February 1909, Professor John Mason Young completed a design for the new campus which strongly resembled the quadrangle of Cornell's campus, Young's alma mater.
- The first football team of students and faculty was organized in fall of 1909 and played their first game October 23 with a win over McKinley High School.

During the 1909/10 fiscal year, the library spent \$3,879.65 of federal funds to purchase mostly science books and \$3.07 for social sciences and humanities. The library's legislative appropriation went largely for wooden shelves to accommodate the growing collection. At the end of 1910, the library added 2,500 more books. The crowded library had only one librarian to order, receive, catalog, and circulate a collection that had expanded to more than 7,500 books, 8,000 pamphlets, and 100 periodicals. Green received a month's leave of absence during September 1911 for a mainland trip.

- In 1910 the students organized the Associated Students of the College of Hawaii (now ASUH).
- Physics students used the *Textbook of General Physics: for the Use of Colleges and Scientific Schools*, 1898; a copy is on the SciTech shelves, QC21 .H35.
- In spring of 1910 the first student publication appeared: *The Hawaii Collegian*, HAWN LG961 .H45 P36.

From its early beginnings the library provided services to the public. The library's reading room hosted numerous evening lectures. Hawaii residents were free to borrow books according to library regulations. Years later, the library mailed books to patrons on other islands if they agreed to pay postage both ways and guaranteed the book's return. In cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction, the library started a traveling library that shipped books in wooden boxes to the principals of fourteen rural schools throughout the major islands. Green regularly lectured on "The School Library" in a series of Monday afternoon lectures sponsored by the college on school curriculum for elementary school teacher-librarians.

- In 1910 a poultry shed and a cow barn were built on the new campus. Two "temporary" wooden buildings were moved from Young Street to Manoa to serve as the chemistry laboratory and shop. The building housing the chemistry laboratory continued until the opening of Gartley Hall in 1922 and was the site of the famous research on refining chaulmoogra oil (for better administration to Hansen's Disease patients) that brought international acclaim to President Dean, who continued the work begun by Alice A. Ball (see below), the first and only woman and African American to earn a Master's degree from the College.
- The 1911 legislature shortened the name of the College to what everyone called it—the College of Hawaii. It also appropriated \$75,000 for the new campus' first permanent building. The cornerstone of Main Hall—later renamed Hawaii Hall in

1922—was laid on January 22, 1912. (The cornerstone of native lava rock is actually engraved with the date of “1911”; delays postponed the ceremony.)

- Frederick G. Krauss, professor of agriculture, described the heavy labor involved in preparing the Manoa land for the campus which was covered with a tangle of kiawe trees, wild lantana, and panini cactus: “...it was all cut up into small stone-walled fields...most of the tillage was done with dynamite and crowbar!...twenty-two acres were cleared during the first ten years...the aggregated rock made a pile at the future site of Hawaii Hall five feet deep, spread over an acre.” The rock was sold to builders/contractors for 10 cents a wagonload. The higher class “moss rock” fetched 25 cents a load.

The quality and availability of the library’s scientific collection prompted scientists in local public and private institutions to ask for book ordering privileges since their respective agencies had limited book funds. The regents authorized \$2,500 of the 1910/11 federal book allotment (\$7,000) to be used for off-campus ordering.

- During the 1910/11 academic year, student enrollment totaled 112.
- Students in agriculture had their lectures at the Young Street site but did their “lab” work (clearing, plowing, and plantings of the fields) on the Manoa campus.



The College building and surroundings, 1910.

By the spring of 1912 the library’s

collection of 9,000 books and 9,000 pamphlets had spread beyond the library itself to offices and classrooms. On the Manoa campus, Main Hall (Hawaii Hall) was nearing completion. It would provide 23 faculty offices and house the library, dining, sewing, and locker rooms. There would be laboratories for instruction about cement, electricity, farm machinery, dairy production, home economics, bacteriology, entomology, zoology, and classrooms for English, German and French.

Manoa’s First Library Room (Hawaii Hall)

The library was assigned a 40’ x 31’ room on the mauka side of the first floor and an adjoining 10’ x 19’ office for the librarian. In August 1912 the library moved from Young Street to Manoa. With classes due to start in September and only one student helper, Green devised a simple moving procedure. Books were tossed haphazardly through an open window unto the flatbed of a truck, and the process was reversed at the

new library. With the occasional help of a janitor, the librarian sorted and reshelved the entire collection.

- The *Titanic* sank on the night of April 14-15, 1912.
- On June 3, 1912, the first College commencement was held on the steps of Main Hall, facing westward toward what would be called the Quadrangle; 4 baccalaureate degrees were conferred: 3 in agriculture and 1 in engineering.
- The public felt college faculty should teach and not do research. With pressure from farmers and politicians, the regents asked Henry H. P. Severin, professor of entomology, not to publish his medfly research. He refused and was fired in 1912. He moved to UC and there published his data on the medfly problem in Hawaii.

Having completed her moving task and apparently not finding the space for the new library promising, Green resigned in 1912 and returned to the Library of Hawaii as assistant librarian. Three women applied for the librarian's position: Mss. Porrier, Higgins, and Bryan. The president recommended the first two, but the regents appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan. This was the first of several controversies that involved Mrs. Bryan whose husband was William Bryan, professor of zoology at the college, a trustee of the Library of Hawaii, and a frequent Democratic officer seeker.

- President Gilmore, who repeatedly conflicted with the regents and had grown weary of building a college with limited resources, resigned in 1913. Professor Donagho was appointed "Acting Dean" for the year 1913/14.

In February 1914, the librarian resigned over her non-faculty status. Mrs. Bryan held an honorary doctor of science degree from Alfred University of New York and was one of the few on campus with either an earned or honorary doctorate. The regents quickly voted to grant her the rank of instructor. Thanks to her efforts, the head librarian was recognized as a faculty member.

- The Commencement of 1914 was a milestone for the College of Hawaii: it awarded its first advanced degree—a Master of Science (entomology)—and 3 Bachelors.
- The regents once again selected the new president from the East coast. Arthur L. Dean, an assistant professor of chemistry at Yale with his doctorate from Harvard, arrived in Honolulu in the middle of June 1914 to assume the presidency.
- Dirt roads, impassable in rainy weather, wound their way among the campus trees and meandering cattle. Honolulu Rapid Transit (streetcar) had provided a shelter at the Campus Hill stop, where students could wait out the frequent Manoa showers and then contend with the mud. An assortment of foot-scrapers—wooden sticks—were left at intervals for cleaning one's shoes and then stuck back in the ground for the next muddy pedestrian.
- Enrollment had dropped from 121 to 105, college finances were poor, and the land grant funds could not cover administrative costs, thus President Dean had to teach several courses to qualify for his annual salary of \$5,000.

- Engineering professor Arthur Keller designed an all-weather road for the muddy campus that led to Main Hall. The new road freed Dean from driving faculty members to campus on rainy days with his horse and buggy. The 1,600 foot long paved road, completed in 1916, went from Metcalf Street to Maile Way.



Arthur L. Dean, late 1910s.

Professor Joseph Francis Charles Rock, a pioneering botanist, published “Notes upon Hawaiian Plants, with Descriptions of New Species and Varieties,” the College’s first research publication (*College of Hawaii publications. Bulletin no. 1*, HAWN S405 .H33, no. 1). He was fluent in German, English, Hungarian, Chinese, Italian, French, Spanish, Tibetan, Latin and Greek. Appointed to a faculty Buildings and Grounds Committee in 1914, Rock was asked to improve 20 acres of the campus. Over the years, he collected a large variety of plants and seeds from around the world for

ornamentation and botanical instruction of students. Before his death in 1962, Rock had created a campus-wide botanical garden. His flora helped beautify a campus not blessed with outstanding architecture. Although no building was named after him, hundreds of plants and birds have been named in his honor. Biological specimens with the species name of *Rockii* or the genus name of *Rockia* are named after the College’s famous polyglot and polymath.



1914 view of the library.

The library continued to grow steadily. By 1915 the collection had expanded to 11,303 books and 12,878 pamphlets. The college proudly reported that the library’s bound volumes of *Engineering News* dated back to 1876 and the collection included “sets of the transactions and proceedings of four national

engineering societies.” The library by now had started allocating book funds to departments other than science disciplines. English faculty had received their first allotment in 1913.

- College finances improved. The 1915 Legislature appropriated twice as much as it had in 1913. \$16,000 was provided for several needed buildings.
- J. P. Cooke donated funds to clear and build the College’s first athletic field.
- A bachelor’s program in sugar technology was added in 1915 and within 2 years had attracted a fifth of the total student enrollment.



Alice Ball

On June 1, 1915, **Alice Augusta Ball** was the first and only woman to graduate from the College with a Master's degree and also the College's first African American graduate (her thesis was on kava: *The Chemical Constituents of piper methysticum*, HAWN Q111 .H3 no. 2). While a chemistry instructor at the College (she co-taught a chemistry class with President Dean), Dr. Hollmann, Assistant Surgeon at Kalihi Hospital, asked Ms. Ball to solve a problem that had stymied researchers for centuries: how to make the active ingredients of chaulmoogra oil more therapeutic. She succeeded in isolating an injectable form of the oil but, tragically, died in 1916. Dr. Dean, her former advisor, continued her work. In 2000, the University honored Ms. Ball with a plaque at a chaulmoogra tree on campus, noting her discovery of an early treatment for Hansen's Disease (leprosy). Ball's portrait hangs in the first floor of the Science and Technology Reference Department.

Over the next two years, several factors threatened the library's functionality. On April 23, 1915, Governor Lucius Pinkham signed Act 140 making the college a depository for all territorial and county publications. Meanwhile, federal documents continued to pour in. Although an untrained assistant was added to the library to help clear up the backlog of books and documents, once the materials were taken out of their space-saving bags, accessioned and cataloged, they filled more and more of the limited shelf space. On June 30, 1916, the collection had grown to 21,788 books and 19,773 pamphlets—nearly twice the size of the previous year. Student enrollment in the fall of 1916 was double that of two years earlier, resulting in an unprecedented demand for more study space in the small, overcrowded library.

- The Engineering Materials Laboratory was constructed in 1915 and was one of 5 rectangular single-story buildings constructed between 1915 and 1928 that were called the Young Engineering Quadrangle. Four of old structures remain in the Campus Center courtyard and house the student newspaper, *Ka Leo*, Student Publications, Beau Press, Board of Publications and Duplicating Services.

The library was the only place open continually to students from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on weekdays and from 8 to 12 on Saturdays. Students “lived” in the library: studied, did homework, crammed for exams, and attended social gatherings. But as new stacks filled up study space, fewer students could be accommodated in the library. Soon there were but two reading tables in the library. Another room was added for reading space, but it, too, was quickly absorbed by the growing collection.

Although the librarian was known for her “explosive Sssssh's,” students were aware of her “warm and abiding interest in the welfare of the college and of all who were associated with it.” Mrs. Bryan and her husband often hosted and chaperoned student

parties, beach outings, and teas. The small College of Hawaii harbored a close rapport between students and faculty.

Not only had study space shrunk considerably. As stacks were moved closer together, soon there was barely room in the aisles to access the shelved books. Periodicals were moved to another room at the other end of Main Hall. The basement became a storage area for less used items. In 1917 the regents requested \$75,000 from the legislature for a combined library and auditorium but was denied. "The building was thought to be a superfluous expenditure."

In April 1917 Mrs. Bryan sent a memo to the president, reporting that 223 books appeared to be missing from the library. However, after deducting losses from rat damage in the old library on Young Street, the traveling library program, the move to Manoa, and withdrawn items, only about 98 books out of 21,788 were not accounted for.

- On April 7, 1917, America entered World War I.

At the end of 1917/18, the library's collection had grown to 23,933 bound volumes, 30,733 pamphlets, and 129 journal subscriptions. Less than half of the collection was in the main library room. Overcrowding in the library and the difficulty in finding library materials may have been the impetus for the development of the college's first "departmental-style libraries"—professors' office bookshelves began storing library books essential to their classes and students.

- Concerned about potential disloyalty on campus during the war, the regents asked President Dean to send a letter to all faculty, inquiring about their loyalty. Nineteen of the 21 faculty members affirmed their loyalty. Dean requested the resignation of an assistant professor of modern language, and the contract for an assistant professor of household services was not renewed.

After March 1918 all of the German books were relegated to the dark, dank basement. Prompted by anti-German sentiment during the war years, the regents voted that "the study of the German language be discontinued at the College of Hawaii." German was not taught again on campus until 1927.

- To assist the war effort, the regents wanted the campus to offer military training. However, before the college received permission to begin a ROTC program, the war was ending. Barracks did not appear on campus until after World War II.

In 1919 a federal education survey commission visited the islands and included the library in their report. They noted its collection was "a most creditable beginning" for the new college, but they were shocked by the library's "critical condition in which there is neither the room to shelve books nor the opportunity for students to properly use them." They recommended a new library be constructed and a doubling of the library staff. They also urged relieving the overworked librarian of her bookstore duties. Their practical

recommendations apparently fell on deaf ears. The library did not move into a larger building until 1925.

- 1919 brought a financial milestone for the college: for the first time the territorial appropriation exceeded its federal land grant. An additional \$142,000 was earmarked for a chemistry, physics, and sugar technology building, later named Gartley Hall after Alonzo Gartley, a former member of the board of regents.

William Kwai Fong Yap is often called the “father of the University of Hawaii.” He spearheaded a petition drive to change the college to a university and collected a large cross-section of signatures of support. Senator Charles E. King, a noted composer of Hawaiian songs, introduced Senate Bill 76, legislation enabling the creation of the University of Hawaii. Governor Charles J. McCarthy signed the bill into law on April 30 1919, making it effective July 1 1920 to give the College more than a year to implement its transformation.

- The William Kwai Fong Yap Room in Hamilton Library is named to honor Mr. Yap for initiating the creation of the University of Hawaii and for establishing the University’s first scholarship endowment. The William K. F. Yap Room is one of the favorite study areas in the Library for UH students. It was dedicated on October 23, 1982, during the University’s 75th Anniversary.



William Kwai Fong Yap.

Residents and military families stationed in Hawaii continued to enjoy free tuition at the College. Nonresidents paid \$25 per semester. In 1919 Waikiki Aquarium was placed under the regents. The regents also approved institutional agreements with other research agencies in

Honolulu, such as the Bernice P. Bishop Museum that allowed reciprocal use of libraries, laboratories and collections. Mrs. Bryan died in 1919 and Clara Hemenway, sister of one of the regents, was appointed the new Librarian and served until 1928.

On July 1, 1920, the College of Hawaii became the University of Hawaii. The institutional seal changed from the image of a ship off Diamond Head seen through academic portals to a lighted torch on a book entitled “Malamalama.” While the new symbolic emphasis on the printed volume was a fitting image for the university, it did not reflect the real condition of the overcrowded library. The library that in 1912 had served 24 students and housed 9,000 books and 9,000 pamphlets in a 40’ x 31’ room now served a university with 242 students and was crammed with 25,709 bound volumes and 40,000 pamphlets, having gained only the extra space of an adjoining 190 square foot room.

- Students collected \$20,000 for the construction of a swimming pool that was built in 1921 east of present Hemenway Hall.
- The University was composed of 2 colleges: College of Applied Science and College of Arts and Sciences.
- On December 15, 1920 the UH football team met its first intercollegiate opponent, the University of Nevada, and lost by two touchdowns.

Over the next couple years the library staff slowly increased to three. Francis Wiggins, a new cataloger, was hired in 1921. Her first year was spent re-cataloging all of the library's bound volumes. Mary Pringle, who became the Associate Librarian, was hired later with the rank of instructor. She reported on the overcrowded condition of the library: "It was too crowded to have any chairs so the students sat and studied on the two step ladders on the floor between the stacks."

Some good came of the crowded condition. The collection of children's books that the library mistakenly had purchased in 1919 with its rush to expend its remaining book budget continued to irritate the librarians and occupy valuable space. In February 1923 the regents authorized the librarian to donate the inappropriate collection elsewhere. To assist its users, the library began to regularly publish lists of new library books in the student newspaper, *Ka Leo O Hawaii*.

- The first ROTC unit was established on campus in fall of 1921.
- UH's first dormitory, a simple wooden building housing 26 men and named the "Boiler Factory," was built in 1921. Cost was \$36 per semester.
- A small cafeteria was built on the Diamond Head side of the campus (near the back of present George Hall) that offered lunch for 37 cents. An alternative cafeteria was on the lanai of Hawaii Hall, where lunch was served by members of the newly formed Women's Faculty Club.
- In 1921 Frederick W. Beckley taught the first introductory course of Hawaiian.

The name of Main Hall was formally changed to Hawaii Hall in 1922. *Ka Leo* editorials chided the library for its reserve room loan policy and for the lack of library evening and Sunday hours. The library tried to assist students in other ways. A typewriter was made available for student use with a fee of ten cents an hour and an ink well filling station for fountain pens, "one penny per dip," was located at the circulation desk (called the "charging desk").

The library staff continued to participate in community professional activities. In 1922 Ms. Hemenway was elected president of the newly created Hawaii Library Association. By 1923 the funding problem for the new library had been solved, and the Territory was authorized to sell bonds for its construction. Initial plans called for a combination library and auditorium, however, it was decided to build only a library. The new floor space equaled 21,200 square feet as compared to 1,430 square feet in Hawaii Hall. In March 1924 a contract was awarded for the two-story, \$125,580 building.

- In the mid-1920s the University of Hawaii had almost 1000 students, more than 50 faculty, a proper library (later named George Hall), a student organization (ASUH), a newspaper (*Ka Leo*), a yearbook (*Ka Palapala*), an alma matter song (“In Green Manoa Valley”), a school band, school colors (green and white), and a foot ball team (“The Fighting Deans”).

UH Manoa’s First Library (George Hall)

The entire campus rejoiced in 1925 when the new Library Building was completed. It was the University’s first building devoted to books and library services. The new library’s ground floor included staff offices and conference rooms arranged on three sides around the central stack area that was a stand-alone tower of floors. The central stacks required a special foundation to hold the weight of the tower of steel frames and books. The stack floors were seven feet high and covered with frosted glass to block peering up women’s dresses from below. Metal stairs connected the stack floors. The second floor (mezzanine) lobby, circulation (charging desk), and study rooms were arranged around the central stack area. Book capacity was 100,000 volumes and the library seated 120 patrons at tables.

Friday, March 11, 1925—library moving day—was declared a university holiday. Under the supervision of the ROTC commander, students carried the books from the old library to the new one in three sections: periodicals to the ground floor, general collection to the main floor (stacks), and government documents to the second floor mezzanine. Lemonade, coffee, and doughnuts were served throughout the day and aided in the successful completion of the move. On March 19th the new library was officially opened, attended by Governor Farrington and members of the Territorial legislature.



Kaui Wilcox is seated on one of the trays used by the ROTC students to transport the books from Hawaii Hall to the new Library Building. The student on the right is one of the sons of William Kwai Fong Yap, who had initiated the petition that resulted in the College of Hawaii becoming UH.

Clara F. Hemenway, head librarian, noted that “So accurately and carefully was the work done that the new Library was at once ready for service, and it was not necessary to close for the purpose of putting the books in order.” It took less than 8 hours to move all the books and

periodicals to their new home.

- The graduating class of 1926 revealed some surprises. One third of the graduates were women. The ethnic makeup included 24 Caucasians, 14 Japanese, 10 Chinese and 6 Hawaiians. Among the seven who were Punahou graduates was Beatrice Himler Krauss, future ethnobiologist who had a life-long affiliation with the University.

In addition to the new library's collection and study space, there were other unusual attractions for students during its early years. Without a gym or auditorium on campus, numerous dances were held in the library lobby. From nine to midnight, the quiet of the library gave way to dance bands, green and white banners, balloons, refreshments, and even bouncers.

- Dean announced his resignation as president in 1927. David L. Crawford, entomologist, was selected to succeed Dean. Crawford, aged 38, became the youngest university president in the United States.
- By 1928 UH has achieved accreditation by the Association of American Universities and its degrees and course credits would be recognized throughout academia. Its first doctoral program in tropical agriculture was in preparation.
- Student enrollment exceeded 1000 and more than 100 degrees were granted.

Responding to requests from high school principals, Mrs. Geiser of the library staff began offering library method courses to teacher-librarians. She continued this training until the early 1940s. Librarian Hemenway went on sabbatical in 1926/1927 to visit mainland libraries to study advances in library management and government document collections. Upon her return she was promoted to assistant professor. She resigned in early 1928. Acting Librarian Pringle became Librarian and served for another 15 years until 1943.

President Crawford actively expanded the University and made a special effort to strengthen the Library. It quickly began receiving 4.9% of the University budget, compared with the 2.5% received by other land grant colleges. Later, this figure reached 6.1%. Library staff grew from three in 1923 to eight in 1927. By 1927 the Library had 46,885 bound volumes and 138,162 unbound items. The UH Library ranked second among land grant college libraries in the number of books checked out per student.

- In 1928, registration was \$10 per semester for local residents and \$25 for non-residents.
- The Biological Sciences Building, built in 1928, was later named Dean Hall after UH's second president. The first gym went up along University Avenue just makai of the present Sinclair Library.
- The Great Depression of 1929 that began with a stock market crash had less dramatic effects in Hawaii. Local banks did not fail and there was no panic. Military expenditures helped to offset losses in sugar, pineapple and tourism for awhile.

The rapidly filling library prompted President Crawford in 1929 to request an addition that would double the library's floor space. A depressed economy held up its construction

until April 27, 1936, when an “L” shaped addition was finished. In the nine years since 1927, the collection had doubled to 91,673 books and 290,760 pamphlets, and library staff increased from 8 to 15. Student enrollment nearly doubled from 836 to 1,494.

The Depression eventually brought cuts to the library’s book funds and salaries. Federal funds, however, proved helpful in other areas. The federal government paid for 30% of the cost of the library addition. Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds paid for student help to compile a union catalog of Hawaiian books and pamphlets held in several Honolulu libraries, including the UH Library. Student help funded by the National Youth Administration compiled a union list of periodical holdings in Honolulu libraries. Under the federal National Youth Act, Manoa students were paid \$15 a month for work in the library.

- In 1930 tuition increased to \$15 per semester (\$40 for non-residents).
- Students, faculty and alumni raised \$2,664 to construct the Founder’s Gate across University Avenue. It was built to mark the merging of the University of Hawaii and the Normal School in 1931 that created the Teachers College. When the 2-lane avenue was widened to 6 lanes, the two halves of the gate were moved to their present locations.
- The *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* of September 17, 1931, reported that UH’s enrollment was expected to reach 2000.
- A September 25, 1931, *Ka Leo* editorial noted that with the addition of the graduate school of tropical agriculture the university for the first time “will confer a limited number of doctor’s degrees.”



2nd floor balcony of the Library Building (George Hall) overlooking the Quadrangle, early 1930s.

As early as 1927, about 1,500 books and pamphlets about Hawaii were re-cataloged in a separate collection and steel bookcases were purchased for them. Because of the heavy use of the Hawaiian books and their increasing

value, they were housed in a seminar room in the Library. By 1932 the Hawaiian room was full, and two years later it was so crowded that its books were shelved in double rows on the shelves.

In April 1935, Janet Bell became head of the Hawaiian Collection. In 1937 William Drake Westervelt donated to the Library his collection of 491 bound and 476 unbound items of rare Hawaiian and Polynesian literature. His collection was considered one of the finest such collections in the world.

From its inception, the University of Hawaii was aware of its special role in Pacific relations. President Crawford urged the Library to expand its “Oriental collections”. Like

the Hawaiian Collection, a special room was designated for the growing Oriental collection. By the end of 1932, the room was full. The University's collection of Oriental materials at the time ranked sixth among American college libraries. After the merger of the Japanese and Chinese departments to form the Department of Oriental Studies, a School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs was created in 1931. The department and school combined in 1933 to form the Oriental Institute. Both the Hawaiian and Oriental Collections became special units within the Library, each with its own rooms, staff, books, and catalog.

- A curriculum in nursing began at UH in 1932 to train public-health nurses.
- UH awarded its first PhD in 1933 to John S. Phillips for his study of ants in pineapple fields (*The Biology, Distribution and Control of Ants in Hawaiian Pineapple Fields*, HAWN AC1 .H3 no. 1).
- Varney Circle and fountain, designed by local artist Henry Rempel with *tiki* motifs, was added in 1934 and named for Ada Susan Varney, longtime history instructor at the old Normal School.
- Free labor by inmates of Oahu Prison built storm drains, stone retaining walls, sidewalks, and maintained the campus lawns for several years.
- Andrews Outdoor Theatre, built in a natural depression that had been a garbage dump, and Old Gilmore Hall, where the Art Building stands today, were both constructed in 1935.

On April 27, 1936, the "L" shaped addition to the Library was formally completed. It provided space for reserve and reference rooms, a new Hawaiian room, stacks, and offices. The Institute of Pacific Relations and the Oriental Institute occupied the top floor. The Institute of Pacific Relations had its own library within the Library.

- Chairman of the Board of Regents, Charles R. Hemenway, reported on the rapid growth of the small college in his report to the Governor and Legislature on October 26, 1936: "When the College of Hawaii opened its doors to five students twenty-eight years ago, few, if any, visualize the present University with an undergraduate enrollment of 1551, with three colleges, several special departments for graduate study, a psychological clinic, a well-organized and active experiment station and an agricultural and home economics extension service reaching every part of the Territory."



1936 Aerial view of Manoa and the University of Hawaii; except for Crawford Hall, the Quadrangle is complete: Hawaii, Dean, Gartley, and George [Library] Halls.

In 1938 two campus buildings were constructed. The Social Science Building (later Crawford Hall) completed the Quad's five low-rise, white, flat-roofed structures. The Union Building, the first major campus building set aside for non-academic activities, was built behind the Quad and provided a cafeteria and offices for the student newspaper and other student organizations. Howard Verbeck, noted designer who did the home of Shirley Temple, designed its interior. In 1940 it was renamed after Charles Hemenway, who had served for 30 years on the board of regents. By 1938 the campus had grown to 209 faculty, 16 librarians and 2,669 students.

- A report, ordered by regent chair Farrington, noted that only 14% of freshmen applying to the University in 1939 and 1940 had "typical American speech." Efforts at "dialect correction" (pidgin) at Manoa continued until the 1960s when the state Department of Instruction took on the responsibility.

The fourteen-year presidency of Crawford ended on October 2, 1941, when he was forced to resign over an apparent conflict with the Board of Regents. He left Hawaii on December 5, 1941, (2 days before the attack on Pearl Harbor) and did not return until 1957, when he received an honorary doctorate as the University celebrated its 50th anniversary. Crawford had been very supportive of the Library and had helped it attain excellence in specialized research areas. Arthur Keller, dean of the College of Applied Science, became acting president.

The Sunday morning attack of December 7, 1941, plunged America into war. While bombs and aircraft shells fell about a mile away from the Manoa campus, World War II greatly impacted the University in many ways. UH was closed for two months and

functioned on a wartime basis until 1945. Hemenway Hall and Klum Gym became evacuation centers. The Army Corps of Engineers took over many other buildings (the Library was spared) and dug up the campus for air-raid trenches and bomb shelters. Land adjacent to present Hamilton Library was readied as a mass burial site for casualties from an anticipated Japanese invasion that thankfully never occurred.

The military governor converted the Manoa ROTC into the Hawaii Territorial Guard (HTG), which remained on duty for 2 months defending buildings on Oahu. They were the only ROTC unit in the nation to serve actively in World War II. Although UH classes did not resume until February 4, 1942, the Library opened at usual on Monday, December 8th, and continued to keep regular hours except for closing early at 4 pm. Night classes were cancelled due to the island-wide blackout.



Air raid shelter (mound on right) behind Hawaii Hall. The mound of the shelter was covered with sweet potato plantings, both for camouflage and an emergency supply of food as the vine tips, tubers, and flowers are edible.

- The second-generation Japanese Americans, or *nisei*, of the ROTC unit were most profoundly affected by the war. On January 19, 1942, all HTG members of Japanese ancestry were discharged by the military without notice or explanation. Their draft status became 4C: enemy alien.
- English department faculty worked as censors of civilian mail that had been accumulating since December 7.
- The Library, with the largest collection of scientific books and periodicals in the territory, supplied the armed forces with materials on the Pacific and the Orient.
- Everyone on campus was required to carry a gas mask and take cover in air raid shelters when sirens sounded. The graduating class of 1942 marched into Andrews Outdoor Theatre dressed in black caps and gowns and khaki gas masks slung over their shoulders.
- Twenty-five percent of the student body entered the military within 3 years of the start of WWII.

Wartime conditions prevented a national search for a new president to succeed Crawford. It would have been impossible to attract someone to a school in a war zone operating under the constraints of martial law. Professor Gregg Manners Sinclair, founder of the

Oriental Institute in 1935 to promote amicable relations between the East and the West, became president in July 1942.

- By 1943, there were 22 academic departments, offering courses in 36 subject areas.
- By June 1945, about 3,500 students were enrolled for classes, half of which were members of the armed forces. Another 1000 took noncredit courses.

When Mary Pringle resigned as Librarian in 1943, Carl G. Stroven from the English department and Stanford alumnus became the 5th University Librarian. He remained in charge of the library for 21 years, becoming the Library's longest-serving Librarian (1943-1964). His staff was composed of 12 librarians.

The University emerged from WWII with a disheveled campus, depleted faculty, rising student enrollment, but no new buildings. The GI Bill of Rights offered veterans financial support that covered tuition (\$50 a semester), books, supplies, and some spending money. *A Fortune* magazine survey judged the GI-generation of students to be "the best...the most...mature...the most responsible...group of college students in history." The vets also changed the provincial character of the campus. Prior to the war, only a few privileged students had experienced the world outside Hawaii. After the war, campus activities included men and women who had experienced the mainland, Italy and France, occupied Japan, or islands in the Pacific.

With no money for new campus building, military structures were moved from Oahu's bases to serve as temporary classrooms, faculty offices, a library annex, snack bar, band room, and men's dormitories. "Temporary" proved to be a euphemism. Freshmen of 1947 would find these "barracks" still in place when they returned for reunions many decades later. Today, some of these "temporary" barracks are still in use.



Example of a temporary military barracks: "Men's Housing Barracks"

Up to and through WWII, tailored shirts,

ties and coats were expected of faculty in classrooms on a campus without air-conditioning. In 1946 during the humid heat of registration, four professors—political scientist Allan Simpson, historian Arthur Marder, anthropologist Leonard Mason, and economist Ralph Hoerber—took a liberating stance by forming a group called the Faculty Wearers of Aloha Shirts. Prior to this time adults rarely wore aloha wear in formal settings. When Honolulu newspapers reported faulty with "colorful shirttails flying,"

President Sinclair sent a memo to the group. After the memo was publicized, many faculty who had never worn an aloha shirt began to teach in one as an act of defiance. Manoa soon became a campus where aloha shirts were acceptable attire. (On April 15, 1958, Governor Quinn granted Territorial workers permission to wear aloha shirts to work during the summer.)

- As early as 1946 the ASUH conducted national letter-writing campaigns advocating statehood.
- UH Press—currently the nation’s 12th largest university press—began its operations in 1947 with one part-time employee. Its first published book was Ralph Kuykendall’s *Hawaiian Kingdom* (DU627 .K85). In the same year a Hilo center of the University was established.

In 1947 the legislature directed the War Records Department to prepare a history of the territory’s role in WWII. It completed its work and disbanded on June 30, 1949. Its documents went to the University Library. In 1948 the University Library had 189,393 bound volumes, 400,000 unbound volumes, and 2,894 periodicals. The seating capacity of the Library was 338, or 1 seat per 10 students, half of the recommended national standard of 1 chair for every 5 students. More than 187,300 items circulated which equaled an average of 42 books per student, 88 per faculty, and 18 for off-campus borrowers.

In 1949 the College of Business Administration was established, the administration building (later Bachman Hall) was completed, and the BOR approved a doctorate in marine science. During this time Assistant Professor Carolyn Crawford and instructor Geiser taught eight Library Science classes (200 and 300 levels) in connection with the Teachers College: Library Observation, Organization and Administration of School Libraries, Cataloguing and Classification, Advanced Cataloguing, Book Selection and Reading Guidance, Promoting Library Use, School Library Problems, and Library Internship.

UH was a quiet campus. The Library, cafeteria, and snack bar closed early. Most students lived at home and worked off-campus. The sole parking lot was just off University Avenue where Sinclair Library now stands. This same area originally had been designated for the chemistry building (later Bilger Hall) that was built in 1951 beyond Varney Circle.

Bachman Hall was completed in 1949, and Jean Charlot, an internationally noted artist, was invited to create the fresco murals (“Relation of Man and Nature in Old Hawaii” and “Commencement”) that grace Bachman’s two-story interior entry. He accepted a position as professor of art at the University, and Hawaii became the permanent home for the Charlot family. After his death in 1979, his valuable collection was donated to Hamilton Library and is held in the Jean Charlot Collection on the fifth floor of Hamilton. The Library’s first End Of the Year Party was held in the “Old Reserve Room” in 1950 with 17 staff members.

- The Korean War began on June 25, 1950 when North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel and began to overrun South Korea.
- With the influx of GIs, UH enrollment hit a record of more than 5,000 by 1950. The ratio of men to women was three to two. Tuition was \$50.
- In September 1950 UH had 464 faculty members and 318 civil service workers.
- Travel to San Francisco took 4.5 hours by luxury liner or 9.5 hours by plane.

The Library had a structural capacity for 210,000 volumes but by December 1950 it had reached 210,157. Students assessed themselves to provide money to complete a temporary auxiliary structure—a converted Army barracks—equipped with study desks and shelving for reserve books. The Library Annex was placed on the left side of the Library.

The ceremony planned for the opening of the new chemistry building (Bilger Hall) brought the ideological battles of the Cold War (the infamous “McCarthy Period”) to the campus. Biochemist Linus Pauling, Nobel laureate and political liberal, was invited to speak at the dedication of the building in March 1951. When it was learned that a California committee had labeled him as “sympathetic to the Red Menace”, the regents, sensitized by anti-Communist investigations underway in Hawaii, cancelled the dedication ceremony.

Soon after the Pauling controversy, the territorial legislature required all public employees to take a loyalty oath. A student employee of the University Press refused to sign the oath and was fired. The loyalty oath, coupled with a drastic budget cut by the 1951 legislature, prompted the generally apolitical faculty to consider membership in a union. (Faculty unionization with UHPA was effective November 1, 1974.) Linus Pauling won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1954 and was awarded a second Nobel award—the Peace Prize—in 1962, for his work to ban all nuclear testing.

- On April 16, 1951, Pacific war hero, General Douglas MacArthur, who had been relieved of his Far Eastern command on April 11, was awarded an honorary doctorate on campus. Some 120,000 turned out to see him on his 24-hour visit.
- The School of Nursing was established in 1953 and its first home was Hale Aloha, the first women’s dorm located makai of today’s College of Business Administration building. Courses in nursing had been offered at Manoa since 1932 to serve students of Queen’s Hospital School of Nursing. In 1966 the nursing program at Queen’s merged with UH.
- 1953: the Library had 22 librarians; tuition was \$85; lettuce grew in the fields across Dole Street; Dr. Arthur Chiu came to UH, intending to teach civil engineering for just one year but remained for 42 years; the 78-acre quarry area below Dole Street was acquired from the Bishop Estate; Manoa Arboretum (later Lyon Arboretum) was deeded to UH by the Hawaii Sugar Planters’ Association (it’s probably the wettest area on the Manoa campus, with an average rainfall of 160 inches per year).
- Between 1953 and 1955 new PhD programs in botany, chemistry, entomology, genetics, and soil science were approved.

A succession of budget cuts in the mid-1950s negatively impacted the campus. Over a 2-year period the average price of scholarly/scientific books increased by 20%, periodicals by 16%, and 15% for bindery costs. An accreditation team warned in its 1955 report that “an accredited university cannot continue to operate on such meager territorial appropriations.” Of the 69 land-grant schools only three—all colleges for Blacks in the South—received smaller appropriations than the \$417 per student allotted to the University. In 1952 UH ranked third from the last among the 51 land-grant institutions in amount of funds provided for physical maintenance.

Librarian Stroven reported in 1953 that the Library had been unable to fill 7 professional librarian positions due to low salary levels that had not kept up with the rising cost of living. In 1954, the Library circulated 200,795 items. Cataloging processed a total of 10,846 volumes, prepared 45,000 library cards for the main catalog but still had a backlog of 1,400 uncataloged materials. For the second year in a row, the Library in cooperation with the Plant Physiology department continued its project of fumigating all books with evidence of weevil damage. Approximately 600 volumes were fumigated each week. A “shelf reader” clerk was sought to help keep “books in the right order.” The reference desk answered 1,937 reference questions. The Hawaiian Collection had a total of 11,702 volumes and circulated 5,070 items.

- In 1955 student enrollment exceeded 5000; Library held 265,651 bound volumes—more than a 100,000 volumes short of ALA’s recommended minimal standards.
- President Sinclair ended his 13-year tenure in 1955. Dr. Paul S. Bachman, from the Political Science Department, succeeded Sinclair. Bachman died suddenly in January 1957.

UH Manoa’s Second Library (Sinclair Library)

The Gregg M. Sinclair Library—the University of Hawaii’s first free-standing library—opened its doors on January 3, 1956 and was one of the largest open-stack university libraries in the United States. The red-bricked library, designed by Lemmon, Freeth & Haines, Architects, was dedicated to the University’s fourth president, Gregg M. Sinclair, who was president from 1942 to 1955.



Gregg Manners Sinclair (1881-1967)

The original site for the library had been planned for further makai of its original position, but was moved up University Avenue to the old parking lot. This shift in position created more delays because engineers had to make new borings to test the soil structure. Although bids had been opened on February 1, 1954, the building’s new location required new bidding, which were made again later in the spring of 1954.

Planning for the new library began after World War II in 1951. President Sinclair and the Regents obtained a \$84,140 loan for designing the new building from the Federal Home and Homes Finance Agency. The plan was studied by consultant William H. Jesse, Director of Libraries at the University of Tennessee, and the Regents. Senior architect Cyril W. Lemmon and the University Librarian Dr. Carl G. Stoven visited mainland libraries to gather ideas for a quality library. The architects, library staff, and the faculty library committee conferred regularly for nearly a year. The group formulated 4 basic principles for the new library:

1. The building should be adapted to the Hawaiian climate and be made as comfortable for readers as possible without air conditioning.
2. The interior must be arranged for efficient operation.
3. The interior would be as flexible as possible, so that the organization could readily be changed to meet new needs and conceptions of library services.
4. The books and other library materials would be readily accessible and convenient for use.

Architects designed the building in the form of a cross, instead of a conventional rectangular structure, with a wall of jalousies to catch the prevailing breezes and ensure comfortable natural ventilation. Care was made to ensure good lighting by providing 50 foot-candles of light at desk level. The \$1.4 million budget approved by the Legislature for the library in 1953 proved inadequate. Originally planned for 5-stories to house



600,000 volumes and seating for 1000, one floor was eliminated and the lengths of the buildings and its two wings were reduced. The walls of the entry are made of Waianae sandstones and provide an interesting contrast with the brick and glass. (**Lemmon,**

Freeth & Haines, Architects, initial drawing with 5 floors)

On July 6, 1954, President Sinclair and members of the Board of Regents held the groundbreaking ceremony that was picketed by prospective carpenters. David Bray, a well-known kahuna, officiated at the ceremonies. A March 1955 labor dispute caused further delay in its construction. With help from students and faculty in moving the books from the old library over the eleven working days of the Christmas vacation, the new library was ready on January 3, 1956, except for the reserve and current periodicals rooms. During the first days after its opening, only a few seats were empty as the students found the building attractive and the lighting superb. After Sinclair was built, the former Library became classrooms and offices and was renamed George Hall after William H. George, former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1930-38).

The library was dedicated to Gregg M. Sinclair on May 4, 1956, a year after his retirement as president. He received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree at the dedication. It was pointed out that during his administration the University rose in stature as an important Pacific university. The library collection had also doubled under his leadership. Shortly after the library was completed, some of the exterior bricks were discovered to be poorly made, causing them to disintegrate, and many had to be replaced.

Sinclair Library utilized the Dewey Decimal system. There was one overall reference point, but no separate reference departments, and 5 collections: Government Documents, Hawaiian Collection, Maps and Microfilm, Oriental Collection, and the Teachers College Collection. Library staff numbered 34 and the collection totaled 264,747 volumes. In 1957 student enrollment totaled 5,928.

Dr. Sinclair died in a Makaha rest home following a lengthy illness on July 25, 1967. He was 86 years old and had served 16 years as a faculty member from 1928 and 13 years as president. Sinclair also taught in Japan for many years and devoted much of his time towards the promotion of cultural relations between East and West. In 1968 Japan bestowed on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure.



Gregg M. Sinclair Library

In 1958 the regents selected Dr. Laurence Snyder, a geneticist, to succeed Bachman as president. During his five-year tenure the number of students, courses, degree programs, and size of the annual budgets almost doubled. In five years, 37 new buildings were constructed, including Keller Hall (1959), Physical Sciences Building (1960), Webster and Spaulding Halls (1961), dormitories (Frear for women and Johnson for men, 1961), Edmondson Hall (zoology, 1962), Snyder Hall (biomedical sciences, 1962), Music Building (1962), East-West Center and Kennedy Theatre (1962), and in 1963: Hawaii Institute for Geophysics, College Hill, Student Health Center, and an annex to Wist Hall. A new generation of Democratic legislators, many of them UH alumni, had ended the Republican control of the territorial legislature, and UH benefited greatly from their push for expanded educational opportunities.

Following Alaska's admission in January 1959, a new flag with 49 stars was designed and first flew over Independence Hall in Philadelphia on July 4, 1959. It would be the official flag for only a year. Hawai'i was admitted as the 50th state of the United States of America on August 21, 1959 by proclamation of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The

50 star flag became the 27th flag on July 4, 1960 and remains the official flag of the United States.

Statehood brought with it seats in Congress, and those votes helped obtain a \$2.25 million grant in lieu of the support given in land endowments to state land-grant colleges. One dramatic result to the University of statehood was the creation of the East-West Center, financed by an initial appropriation of \$10 million. It began with a speech by Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate majority leader, on April 6, 1959, a month after the Hawaii statehood bill had passed Congress with his support. East-West Center buildings were designed by the renowned architectural firm of I. M. Pei. At the groundbreaking ceremony on May 9, 1961, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson delivered a dedication address and received an honorary degree from the University.

Over half of the University's buildings were constructed during the period from 1960-1982. Between the years of 1959 to 1962, the old McCarthy Road—named after the Territorial Governor Charles McCarthy—was transformed into a pedestrian mall lined with monkeypod trees that helped to soften the harsh lines of structures along the mall. Four buildings—Webster, Spaulding, Edmondson, and Snyder Halls—formed what was designated as the “Memorial Quadrangle” in honor of those who had given their lives in the various wars of the 20th century.

- President Snyder tried to remove UH from intercollegiate football; he ordered the game discontinued in 1961 and for the first time since WW II there was no football team at Manoa. By next year the team was playing mainland teams again.

As a Land Grant institution, UH had significant ongoing research in tropical agriculture, natural products chemistry, and botany. Well-known Dr. Paul Sheuer, who started in the UH chemistry department in 1950 and was an avid library user, created a branch of chemistry for which he became known as "the father of marine natural products."

The services and collections available at Sinclair Library at the time were more that of a college than a full-fledged university. The single reference desk was in the first alcove and reference books were shelved on the 1st floor and the Mezzanine. Periodicals were displayed in alphabetical order. Manual typewriters were used for all reports, orders and correspondence, accompanied by messy carbon paper. There were no photocopy machines available for public use. Faculty and graduate students made their photocopy requests through the Circulation Department. Sinclair was open Monday through Friday with no evening hours, half-day on Saturday, and closed on Sunday. In 1960 the collection exceeded 300,000 bound volumes and librarians answered 15,000 reference questions.

- In 1960 an IBM 650 computer was installed in the Data Processing and Statistical Center in the air conditioned basement room of Keller Hall.

Library professional staff and their titles for 1961-62:

- Carl G. Stroven – Librarian

- Floyd M. Cammack – Assistant Librarian
- Clarissa H. Halstead – Junior Library Specialist
- Hiroko Ikeda – Assistant Library Specialist
- Raymond G. Nunn – Director of Oriental Library
- Shiro Saito – Junior Library Specialist
- Donald G. Wilson – Assistant Library Specialist
- Joyce M. Wright – Assistant Library Specialist

In 1962, the Reference Department in Sinclair included the following:

- Joyce Wright, Head (1962-1966)
- Virginia Crozier (1962-1974; one of the first science reference librarians)
- Clarissa Halstead (1948-1968)
- Shiro Saito (1962-1993)
- Ethel Ito (started 1962, “Clerk typist” half-time in ILL & Reference; in July 1964, she became full time in the Reference Department)

Student enrollment passed the 10,000 mark for the first time in 1962, and there was an expansion in number of faculty and in new programs, including new professional programs. In a report prepared for the East-West Center in 1961, Robert L. Gitler indicated that there would be a need for increasing numbers of professional librarians in Hawaii and in the years ahead and suggested the University would be the ideal place for such training. In the same year the House of Representatives of the First Legislature of the State of Hawaii passed a resolution instructing the University of Hawaii to examine the possibility of offering a degree in library science. In September 1962, coin-operated copiers first appeared in the library (5 cents a page).

- After a national search, the Board of Regents selected Thomas H. Hamilton, president of the multicampus State University of New York, as UH’s 7th president who served from 1963 to 1968.

In the first few years of its operation, the East-West Center functioned as a part of the University even though most of its funding was from the State Department. Several faculty members held split appointments with the center. However, a polarization developed that resulted in a separation of the two institutions. Kamins and Potter in *Malamalama: A History of the University of Hawaii* (LG961 .H42 K36 1998) wrote: “Competition was symbolized in a midnight raid by center staffers who carried off much of the Asian collection from the University library to the East-West Center. (The books were later returned after Hamilton Library was completed.)”

President Hamilton developed good working relationships with key legislators and Governor Burns, who had ambitions for UH to become a first-rate university. A month after his inauguration, a federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) report recommended that the University of Hawaii become a statewide system, composed of community colleges, with the Manoa and Hilo campuses serving as centers for upper-division and graduate studies and research. Between 1963 and 1968 annual expenditures of UH increased from \$28 million to \$63 million. The statewide university system expanded enrollment from about 10 thousand to more than 20 thousand students.

Hamilton's administration had an easier time with state government than his predecessors. Oversight by the state was relaxed, and University officials and faculty established cordial working relations with state officials. President Hamilton was known for his quick wit. During testimony at a legislative meeting, he was asked if UH was operating under PPBS (a DOD fiscal management program called Program-Planning-Budgeting System used during the Vietnam War). "Yes, sir," Hamilton replied, "Richard [Takasaki, Vice President] here handles the PP and I do the BS."

To bring coherence to the University's development, President Hamilton organized a group of faculty and administrators to produce the *Academic Development Plan of the University of Hawaii* (HAWN LG961 .H392 H313). For the first time, the goals and objectives of the university "were set down in print, program by program, for both the Manoa and Hilo campuses." As part of his efforts to upgrade the University status to a recognized research institution, Hamilton actively sought to expand and improve the library. Dr. Ralph Shaw was selected in 1964 to serve not only as the Dean of Library Activities for the University of Hawaii Library but also as graduate research librarian, coordinator of library bibliographic activities, and assistant to President Hamilton.

In 1963 the federally-supported and well-funded East-West Center brought in Ralph Shaw, then dean of Rutgers' Library School, to evaluate the lack of coordination and overlap of activities between it and Sinclair Library. Shaw's report (a draft copy is in Hawaiian, LG961 .H692 S52) helped to create a compromise between the two libraries' oriental collections. During July and August of 1964, Shaw worked with Stroven, who was second in command, to develop the expanding library program, but returned to Rutgers University until February 1965 to deal with some unfinished business. Strove retired later in 1964.

Dr. Shaw had been Rutgers' Dean of the School of Library Services from 1959 to 1964. He'd received his PhD in librarianship at the University of Chicago and began his career as the chief librarian at the Indiana Public Library (Gary) from 1936 to 1940. Shaw is credited with developing the "transaction card charging," a type of checkout system still used today in many libraries throughout the world. In addition, he invented and patented the "Photoclerk," a small photostat machine that simplified clerical routines (since superseded by today's sophisticated copiers).

From 1940 to 1954, Dr. Shaw was Director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Libraries in Washington, D.C. where he pioneered the development of "miniprint." In 1942, he planned and produced the first *Bibliography of Agriculture*, using photocopies of original index cards. Also in the 1940s, Shaw designed the "Rapid Selector" (and patented its coding system), which allowed rapid scanning of microfilm to find a desired frame. Dr. Shaw credited the Rapid Selector's basic principles to Dr. Vannevar Bush, who had produced an earlier prototype at MIT. In 1950, Shaw founded Scarecrow Press that specialized in low-overhead publications. He also served as President of the American Library Association.

Dr. Eugene Garfield, founder of ISI, described Shaw as “an eminent educator...extremely controversial and frequently dogmatic, to both the delight and chagrin of his colleagues and students.” UH had hired Ralph Shaw with the charge of bringing the UH Library up to the standards of a first-class American university, capable of supporting advanced degrees and research in agriculture, ocean/marine science, and a new medical school. Additional emphasis was to be placed on Asian and Pacific collections to support students and faculty of the East West Center. A law school was also on the horizon.

Dr. Shaw obtained a NSF grant to build a research library for UH, which was to be completed in 1968 (an earlier \$3 million NSF grant had enabled the construction of the HIG building in 1963). The new Graduate Library, as it was called before being renamed Hamilton Library, was designed to hold 677,000 volumes, compared with the 500,000 capacity of Sinclair Library. The groundbreaking for Hamilton Library occurred in March 1965.

With the growth of higher education in Hawaii, an increased need for school librarians, and the establishment of the East-West Center—which had begun training professional personnel to work in Asia, Dr. Shaw recognized the need for increasing the numbers of professional librarians in Hawaii and founded the Graduate School of Library Studies (GSLS) in 1965. Shaw not only developed its curriculum, he also recruited several faculty from the mainland such as Margaret Ayrault and George Bonn. The *Graduate School Bulletin, 1965-66*, lists “Library Studies” for the first time. (GSLS later changed to School of Library and Information Studies in 1987. Since 1997 when it merged with the Department of Information and Computer Science, it’s been called the Library and Information Science program.)

Margaret Ayrault served as senior cataloging instructor in the newly created School and as consultant/coordinator in the re-classification project. George Bonn brought much needed, wider experience and knowledge of the literature of science and technology and reference services in general. (In 2003, George S. Bonn passed away. His estate established a Science and Technology Endowment fund in 2005.) Margaret Taylor was the School’s first full-time faculty member. Influenced by the practices of Rutgers and other graduate library schools, Shaw scheduled classes to meet once a week rather than the standard three 50-minutes sessions.

The School’s new classes began in the summer of 1965 and were taught by George Bonn, Roger Greer, Ralph Simon, and Helen Stevens. Later that fall, Margaret Ayrault, Edward Schofield and Mary Andrews Shaw joined the School faculty. The first class of eight students graduated with MLS degrees the following year. The American Library Association accredited GSLS in June 1967, the shortest period between the start of a graduate school and its approval by ALA, and a record not matched since.

Basil Idler, Science and Technology Reference Librarian and Head, summarized some of Dr. Shaw’s key contributions at UH:

- Established a graduate school in library science (June 1965)

- Re-classified the entire collection from the Dewey cataloging system to the Library of Congress system (1965—1967) [This was an incredibly arduous task, which a lot of libraries worked at, but few ever finished.]
- Enlarged the collection several fold [Between 1964 until 1968, the rate of acquisition increased from 20,260 volumes per year to 95,843.]
- Convinced the powers-that-be that a new, bigger, air conditioned library was necessary [Hamilton Phase One was completed during summer of 1968.]
- Created separate staff and service units including: Science & Technology Reference, Humanities and Social Sciences Reference, Hawaiian Collection, Asia and Pacific Collection, Serials, Acquisitions, Cataloging, Government Documents and Maps.

In October 1966, Dr. Robert Stevens, then Director of Research Collections at East-West Center, joined Shaw as Associate Dean of Library Activities. Stevens had primary responsibility for designing the space in the new building to be occupied by the Library School. By 1963 only nine librarians had faculty status. Stroven had wanted the remaining 23 also placed on the library specialist list. Working with Personnel Services, Dr. Shaw reclassified the library's professional staff to faculty status and clerk typists to library assistants and technician positions by February 1966. Only someone who had had experience in working with the complexities of Federal and State personnel agencies can appreciate the enormous amount of skill and patience which were required to extricate the University's professional librarians from civil service and to establish the new series of library assistants/technicians in the civil service system in Hawaii.

Between 1965 and 1966, Joyce Wright resigned as Head of Public Services to accept a position at East-West Center Library. Reference librarians at this time included:

- Harold Sharp, new Head (1965-1968)
- Genevieve Correa (transferred from Selection & Search; she was formerly Head of Serials Department)
- Virginia (Margaret) Crozier (1962-1974)
- Frank Fahnstock (1965-1967)???
- Emily Garnett (1963-1968)
- Clarissa Halstead (1948-1968)
- Shiro Saito (1962-1993)
- Margaret Smith (1962- Education librarian)
- Goldie Zacks (1965-1970)

Creation of the Science & Technology Reference Department

1965—

Dr. Shaw formed the Science & Technology Reference Department in June 1965. It was located in the Sinclair basement along with Asian materials transferred from the East West Center. The working environment of the basement was unpleasant; there was no ventilation and much of the year it was hot and sticky, especially in Kona weather when it was not unlike working in a sauna. At this time, Sinclair Library consisted of 3 departments: Public Services, Acquisition/Cataloging, and Circulation. New hires were assigned to one of these departments.

Science & Technology staff in 1965:

- Virginia Crozier, Head (1965-1968)
- Naseem Ahmad (1965-1967)
- Ethel Ito (1962-2000)

Janet Moelzer recalls being a student worker in the library was a great way to avoid summer work at the pineapple canneries. She started in SciTech the fall of 1966 and worked for Ethel Ito, along with Virginia Crozier as Head of the department and Naseem Ahmad, an East Indian librarian. The Sinclair basement was dark, dusty and musty. It was so packed with books that finding and shelving them became a creative process. All shelves were completely filled, with additional books lying on their sides atop the upright books. More books were stacked in piles on top of the range covers, with yet more books in tall piles on the floor. A book truck could not be pushed down the aisles. Adding to the congestion were the newspapers, which were dirty and messy to shelve. There also was a section of Dewey-classed books—the last remnant of the LC re-cataloging.

- In 1965 student enrollment exceeded 17,000, and full time faculty totaled 1,187.
- For lack of large lecture halls on campus, the University began renting the 800-seat Varsity Theatre in 1966. For almost 10 years undergraduates trekked to the movie theatre for large lecture sections of classes. By 1966 the University had become a statewide system with community colleges.
- In 1967 with funding from the US Public Health Services, mainland foundations, and the state Legislature, a 2-year medical school opened with Windsor C. Cutting, former dean of Stanford's medical school, as Chair.
- By 1967 the University had moved from near obscurity to 42nd place among the more than two thousand institutions of higher learning in America based on the value of federal grants received. UH had graduated from a urban college to a major research university in the space of 60 years.
- 1967 was also the year of worldwide student rebellion over the Vietnam War. Local student protests were low-keyed.

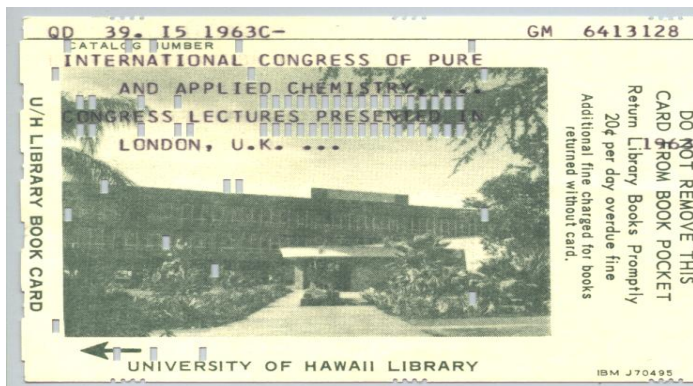
In the fall of 1967, Dr. Shaw hired 3 librarians to work in SciTech: Peggy Apple, Eugenia Bakris, and Paula Szilard. The three of them descended on the department the first of October, much to the surprise of Virginia Crozier and her staff of two: Ethel Ito, the department's administrative assistant, and Rita Kane, the lone reference librarian on the staff. It was typical of Dr. Shaw not to tell his department heads that he had hired staff for them, let alone consult them on such matters. The SciTech desk used an Auto Writer to check the periodical status with the Serials Department.

In late 1967, SciTech was comprised of the following:

- Virginia Crozier, Head
- Peggy Apple (1967-1968)
- Eugenia Bakris (1967-1970)
- Ethel Ito
- Rita Kane (1967-1973)

- Paula Szilard (1967-1995)

Dr. Shaw had assigned most of the staff to work on some facet of reclassifying the collection. In 1963 Shaw had estimated that it would cost less than \$250,000 to convert the 200,000 titles of the library to LC classification. Paula Szilard recalls filing new catalog cards for re-classed items into the library's main catalog, sometimes as long as 8 hours daily. Another librarian involved with filing before joining the Science & Technology department in January 1968 was Basil Idler, who had had extensive experience with maps in the military and took charge of the Map Collection. Librarian Ron Chapman also assisted with card filing.



Shortly after his arrival, Dr. Shaw—the man who had made a reputation as an efficiency expert—discarded the newly installed IBM circulation record system (**IBM Library card**, left) and designed his own manually operated one, which five years later was still so economical that computer salesmen could not use cost savings as an argument for

installing an automated record system. (Ironically, the discarded IBM automated circulation system had been named SCHAW—Sinclair Circulation Handling Way.)

He made an impact on other library operations as well. The Kardex file for checking in periodicals was discarded and replaced by 3x5 cards and cardboard boxes. He also introduced the use of Library of Congress proof slips for the simultaneous selection and ordering of books and the preparation of catalog copy.

Another of Dr. Shaw's priorities was to build a collection so the library could meet accreditation standards. At that time, money was no object. He did away with the Gifts and Exchanges unit and directed that the library would subscribe to whatever periodicals it needed. Though now almost impossible for librarians to conceive of, he set up a system whereby the library automatically purchased most English language books published in the United States and the United Kingdom. His 1965 Carnegie grant enabled him to establish a reprography unit at the library.

At this time library reference staff was not involved in the selection of materials. Books were selected in the Acquisitions Department from Library of Congress proof slips for everything cataloged there. SciTech librarians and public service librarians in other units were later allowed to participate in this process. Science librarians made the case that science and technology materials were very specialized and librarians with subject expertise, as well as the university faculty, should be actively involved in the selection process.

Long runs of bound journals covering previous years were purchased. The number of periodicals received in 1965 was less than 3,000; in 1968, it was 11,000. Indexes and abstracts covering all major fields, such as chemistry, biology, zoology, engineering and agriculture, were acquired or extended. *Science Citation Index* was added. Dr. Shaw utilized his many contacts in Washington, D. C. and other sources available to him as former Head Librarian of the Department of Agriculture, to acquire depository status for U. S. government documents, the Army Map Service, and the National Hydrographic Service. According to Kamins and Potter, during Shaw's tenure, "annual acquisitions rose fivefold, nearing one hundred thousand volumes."

The move from Sinclair to Hamilton started in the early spring of 1968, well before the re-cataloging project was completed. Janet Moelzer recalls book trucks being pushed across campus between the two libraries during the transfer process. Shelving space seemed immense in Hamilton Phase I, but in a few short years of acquisition, at the pace set by Shaw, that space filled rapidly. The number of volumes held by the Library in 1968 was approximately 650,000—"smaller than the collections of any of the 11 state universities to which it was compared." During 1967-68 the Library spent about \$640,000 for books and journals but still "had a backlog of about \$300,000 requested by departments but unpurchased because of lack of funds." Library staff included 60 professionals and 90 civil service.

Basil Idler and Paula Szilard were to file catalog cards until mid-summer 1968. When the Library moved into the new Research Library (its original name) on the Mall, Sinclair became the undergraduate library. Science & Technology was on the second floor of the new library, along with humanities and social sciences materials. The SciTech reference desk moved several times, but it was always somewhere near the top of the stairs (Phase I). Library staff totaled 50 in June 1968.

One Dennison photocopy machine was located on the 2nd floor for the public (coin-operated) and for faculty and graduate student (SciTech kept a by-pass key and sign up tablet for faculty/grad students). Several faculty recommended the library obtain an auditorium copier. For the first time, science periodicals were arranged by LC call numbers.

In 1968, SciTech was composed of the following:

- Virginia Crozier, Head (She resigned in 1968 to accept a position as Head of Public Services in Hamilton Administration and retired in 1974.)
- Eugenia Bakris
- Basil Idler (1968-1990)
- Ethel Ito
- Rita Kane, Head (She became Head after Virginia resigned.)
- Paula Szilard

Shaw retired in 1968 due to ill health, and Stanley West, a GSLS faculty member and former Director of Libraries at the University of Florida, became University Librarian. When he retired in June 1977, Donald Bosseau, an atomic engineer, a GSLS graduate, and Emory University alumnus, succeeded him. Both had to deal with years of fiscal austerity, civil unrest, and revised library priorities.

The Map Collection remained at Sinclair for awhile after the move to the new library. With no pre-planned space for the maps, they ended up in SciTech where the removal of a half dozen carrels made space along the northwest wall for map cases stacked three high. Basil Idler was placed in charge of the Map Collection. The 2nd floor also housed humanities and social science books, Closed Shelves, and curriculum guides.

- Politics—world and local—served to end the era of President Hamilton by Spring 1968, culminating in the Oliver Lee case. Lee was an untenured assistant professor in political science and had protested America's involvement in Vietnam. Local conservative groups protested his protesting and criticized the University for allowing his "seditious" actions. Hamilton defended Lee's freedom of speech. Lee was initially granted tenure, but after negative publicity, his dean revoked the tenure with Hamilton's approval. The public debate intensified. On June 1967, the Board of Regents rejected Lee's appeal. The hearing committee of the Faculty Senate reported its finding 3 days before Christmas: "the administration and regents did not have reasonable cause to discharge Lee and failed to follow due process." Hamilton announced his resignation. (Lee would gain tenure, quietly, in 1970.)
- The Oliver Lee case was a turning point for the University in many ways. It lost a charismatic president. The feeling of abiding confidence and institutional well-being among faculty, staff and administrators was damaged. Trust between state government and UH administration was weakened. Support and funding for the further growth of the University became more problematic. The Board of Regents began reviewing individual faculty tenure and promotion dossiers.

1969 was an important year for the library. It received membership in the Center for Research Libraries. Gifts and Exchanges was re-established within Technical Services. Charles Adams became head of the undergraduate Sinclair Library and world-famous bibliographer Renee Heyum became the Pacific Curator.

- In the spring of 1969, five librarians petitioned the Medical Library Association (MLA) to establish an MLA regional group. The libraries included Hawaii Medical Library, Hawaii State Hospital Medical Library, Leahi Hospital Library, St. Francis Hospital Medical Library, and Tripler Army Medical Center Medical Library. MLA granted permission to establish the Hawaii Regional Medical Library Group, Inc., in October 1969. HRML was renamed Medical Library Group of Hawaii in 1971 and changed to its current name, Hawaii Pacific Chapter of the Medical Library Association (HPCMLA), in 1995.

The first of several major financial crises in the state and at the university took place in the early 1970s. The whole library was involved in a large periodical cancellation project. Science journals were becoming more expensive and the library materials budget had to be cut dramatically. The SciTech staff reviewed all subscriptions with the help of faculty. The journals were spread out and faculty ranked each one as to its importance, marking

their priority on the covers of the journals. During this time virtually no monographs were ordered. Librarians accumulated boxes of unfunded faculty requests.

Janet Moelzer notes that after graduating with her Bachelor's degree in 1970 and having been inspired by the excellent role models around her, she decided to enter Library School. While continuing to work as a student, she helped with the data collection when Hamilton Library began its first project to cut journal subscriptions.

SciTech at this time included:

- Rita Kane, Head
- Basil Idler
- Ethel Ito
- Regina Liu (1968-1971)
- Paula Szilard
- Barbara Tillett (1970-1973)

Barbara Tillett joined the SciTech staff in 1970. She became intensely interested in providing specialized reference services in one of SciTech's major areas of excellence—Ocean Science and Technology. She received a grant in 1971 to set up the Ocean Science Information Center (OSIC), and many technical reports and other ephemeral materials, as well as some journal articles, were indexed. There were extensive computer printouts, which served as paper indexes for these materials. Unfortunately, this service was discontinued when Barbara left in 1973. Because of the ongoing financial crisis in the state, newly hired staff were sent “pink slips,” i.e., termination notices, and Barbara received one of these. Although jobs for librarians were scarce at this time, she was hired at one of the premier oceanographic institutes: Scripps at La Jolla.



In June 2004, **Barbara Tillett** (with lei; **Peter Jasco**, UH LIS, 2nd on left) received the Margaret Mann Citation—ALA's highest honor for achievement in cataloging and classification. Tillett has been Chief of the Library of Congress' Cataloging Policy and Support Office in the Cataloging Directorate since 1994. She earned her master's degree in library

science at the University of Hawaii in 1970 and her doctorate in 1987 at the University of California at Los Angeles.

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/alctspubs/alctsnewsletter/v15n4/awards.htm#Mann>

During this time, the science librarians not built up strong faculty support not only through regular liaison work but also by marrying faculty members. Rita Kane's husband was a researcher and faculty member of the Pacific Biomedical Research Center (PBRC). Regina Liu was married to Robert Liu, a professor in the chemistry department (currently Professor Emeritus). Paula Szilard's husband was a College of Engineering faculty member.

- Harlan Cleveland became the University's 8th President in 1969 and served for 5 years.
- On March 16, 1970, the new library was dedicated as the Thomas Hale Hamilton Library.

New buildings continued to go up: St. John (1970), Business Administration and Biomedical Science buildings (1971), Holmes Hall (1972), the Campus Center (1973), Porteus (1974), Art Building and Astronomy Institute (1975), Sakamaki and Gilmore Halls (1977), Korean Studies (1979), Marine Science Building and Law School Library (1982), and the Law School building (1983). Hamilton Library was about one-third its present size. Enrollment at Manoa in the fall of 1972 was at an all time high—22,371 students, higher than it is today. Tuition was \$85 per semester.

An alphabetical List of Serials was printed and became a highly used printout for many years. Circulation and Fiscal maintained the coin-operated photocopiers. In the mid-70s SciTech began hiring Library School students to work in the department. PAULMS (Pacific Area Union List of Medical Serials) was first published in 1973 and included the holdings information for the major medical libraries in Hawaii plus American Samoa, Guam & Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

When Paula Szilard returned from her year's leave in Germany in the fall of 1973, Barbara Tillett had already left for her new position at Scripps, and Rita Kane was still serving as SciTech department head. There were only 3 librarians in SciTech: Kane, Idler and Szilard. The following year when Kane became head of the Biology Library at the University of California at Berkeley (she later was head of public services there), Idler became head of SciTech and Szilard assumed collection development responsibilities. Because there were only 2 librarians in the department, library administration tried to eliminate the SciTech reference desk and centralize reference services. The science faculty objected, and the plan fell by the wayside, but was resurrected periodically.

SciTech in 1973-1979:

- Basil Idler, Head
- Viola Furumoto (transferred to SciTech in 1974 from Hastings H. Walker Library of Leahi Hospital. UH had assumed control over Leahi. Some departments in the field of medicine, such as Tropical Medicine, were located there. She was Acting Head: 1975, 1978, 1980; 1974-1988)
- Doris Hayashikawa (hired after the state's financial pressure eased; she added to the department's expertise because her BA was in chemistry; she later became Head of the department for several years; 1979-1990)
- Ethel Ito

- Janet Moelzer (1973-1979—worked first as a volunteer and later as casual hire)
- Pong, Harriet (1974-1979)
- Betty Rognstad (1972-1984—changed her name to Adriana Rowan in 1981; she worked part-time and did most of the MEDLINE searching using a T1 terminal with a phone handset.)
- Paula Szilard (continued with much of the collection development work)

On June 1, 1973, a consortium agreement was signed for MEDLINE service in Hawaii, the Trust Territory, and the Pacific Command. Access was shared by Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii Medical Library, and University of Hawaii Library. In mid-July MEDLINE service was first inaugurated and by October 31, 1973, 260 searches were completed by the 3 participating libraries. The medical school became a complete 4-year medical school in 1973 despite strong opposition from some in the local medical community and some Manoa faculty members. The new school of law opened in 1973 with 50 students.



Computer searching of databases by Hamilton Library staff started with Betty Rognstad and MEDLINE. MEDLINE was available only until 5 pm (EST). Results were generally mailed. There was some controversy about promoting MEDLINE searching because it was felt that the federal government should not subsidize this service for physicians. Most SciTech librarians received MEDLINE training (1 week) at various times from the Hawaii Medical Library and shared the searching workload.

Paula Szilard also did a considerable amount of MEDLINE searches.

The machine used in online searching required manually dialing the correct National Library of Medicine (NLM) phone number. While it was connecting, the phone handset was placed in a “doughnut”-shaped, foam rubber receiver (coupler) and an automatic analog connection was made (see above image from NLM).

Searching of databases for subjects other than medicine began after Basil Idler was sent to UC Davis’ five-day training course on Agricola. Basil searched the array of databases offered by Lockheed Martin, which had long runs of nearly every printed index. Boolean searching was available. Formal online search training was very scattered. A trainer with a PhD in chemistry did provide a week-long course on Chemical Abstracts for faculty and graduate students. Otherwise, online searching of other databases was an on-the-job learning experience.

Initially, Basil Idler did the online searches of the science indexes as well as those for social sciences and humanities. Those included the *Guide to Periodical Literature* and databases in education and business. Patent searching was added and attracted a number of would-be inventors among the community who heard of the service by word-of-

mouth. A year or two later, librarians from humanities and social sciences began searching their own online databases.

Faculty and students contracted for searches by filling out a form that specified bibliographic details, coverage dates, desired format, cost limitations, and other parameters. Usually an in-person interview or a follow-up phone call was done to insure a common understanding of what the requestor wanted and an estimate of the cost. Searches were done on a cost-recovery basis and were provided mostly to UH staff with funding from their research grants.

Basil Idler was the primary planner for the new SciTech facility in Phase II of Hamilton. Dr. Stanley West, the University Librarian after Ralph Shaw resigned, decided that the position of department chairs (heads) should not be permanent but should rotate among the librarians in the departments.

When the planning began for Phase II of Hamilton Library, Mr. Idler interested the Library to include a separate space for the Map Collection, which was growing rapidly from depository receipts. Joyce Watson, the Phase II building and planning coordinator, approved Idler's request to provide space for the Map Collection in the new building. Professor Wingert of the Geography Department was consulted about space and equipment needs for the new Map Collection. After completion of Phase II, responsibility for the Map Collection passed to Ashby Fristoe.

Another request made to Joyce Watson was for an enlarged space for SciTech staff and its reference desk. In Phase I, the SciTech desk consisted of a standard office desk to which was pushed a book truck loaded with heavily used ready-reference materials that were kept at the reference desk. At the close of day, the truck was pushed back to the "SciTech office." This *office* consisted of two rooms: a small room for the Head, and a larger workroom for the reference librarians and the library technician, Ethel Ito. Five people were crammed into this small space. In Phase II (third floor), SciTech expanded to a larger area for the reference desk, a bigger workroom, and separate offices for five librarians.

- Unionization of faculty was a contentious and on-going debate since 1968. After the budget cuts of 1973 and the University notified 160 tenured faculty that their contracts would expire in a year, the American Association of University Professors and the National Education Association created a new unit called the University of Hawaii Professional Assembly (UHPA), which became the bargaining agent for the faculty in 1974.

In April 1975 construction began on the second phase of Hamilton Library. The total cost of the six-story addition was \$12.5 million and included renovations to the older 4-story Phase I. The library doubled in size with 280,448 square feet, a capacity for 1.7 million volumes, and space for 1,700 patrons. The new building opened in December 1976.

SciTech moved to the 3rd floor of Hamilton Phase II. To celebrate their new quarters and to welcome faculty and students, SciTech held an Open House in May 1977—complete with lots of good food, including a chocolate and fruit fondue (a big hit!). The department had a lot more space initially, but eventually runs of bound science journals consumed more and more space. In the early 1990s some of the earlier science volumes had to be stored in Sinclair Library where, lacking air conditioning, they continue to be exposed to the elements, insect pests, and mold.

With the opening of Phase II of Hamilton, the outside roof area was frequented by students and staff. It was a relaxing place to warm up in the sun and eat lunch. A small area facing Edmondson was a designated staff area with picnic tables. Due to problems of leaking roofs and patrons tossing books off the roof in lieu of checking them out, access to the roof was permanently closed. A third phase was slated to be completed in 1985, but a lack of funds and low priority by the state and UH delayed the project thirteen years.

For two periods between 1973 and 1979, Janet Moelzer worked half-time for a full year, replacing librarians on sabbatical. For one period she filled in for Paula Szilard and a second time for Vi Furumoto. Moelzer became the main person handling the preliminary processing of interlibrary loan requests, such a verifying citations and checking holdings in other libraries. She also wrote the SciTech Interlibrary Loan manual and later supervised the ILL work of SciTech's first library school intern, John Hoover. (John Hoover was systems librarian at Hawaii Medical Library and has written many colorful books about Hawaii's fishes and underwater life.)

Searching for books still required using the card catalog cabinets, but going downstairs to the main floor was time-consuming. SciTech librarians often would simply use the LC classification schedules to look up the subject area of what a patron wanted and take them to the appropriate shelves. Later, a microfiche reader was utilized to locate items from the library's microfiche catalog. A separate office behind the reference desk was used for database searching on Dialog.

Like other libraries nationwide, the university library started to automate its operations in 1977 by making the decision to join the shared online cataloging services offered by OCLC (Ohio College Library Center). In June 1979 the library began its cataloging on OCLC. The ceremony for the inauguration of automation at the UH library was a unique blend of local traditions with technology. Leis were placed on the four computers received from OCLC, and kahuna Charles Kenn offered a chant "in Hawaiian for the success of the 'Mikini' (machines)."



Inauguration of automation at the UH Library.

Left to right: Linda Engelbert, Jun Nakamura, Jan Shimabukuro, Jan Misao Shibayama, Lan Char, Fritzie Newmeyer at computer, head of Cataloging; in back; Dennis Ladd, Sally Drake, Virginia Richardson, Velma Fong; Aiko Crandall (on extreme right with glasses).

At the end of summer 1979, Moelzer left SciTech and moved to Oregon. Upon her return in 1986 and while visiting everyone in SciTech, Doris Hayashikawa talked her into taking a temporary position in SciTech. She continued with temporary work and volunteering for awhile but eventually moved to Humanities and Social Sciences for paid full-time work. Theft of library materials was a big problem until the late '70s when an electronic book detection device (KNOGO) was installed.

SciTech from 1979—

- Viola Furumoto, Head (also did MEDLINE searching)
- Barbara Bird (1979-1984; mostly did online searching)
- Doris Hayashikawa
- Nina Horio (1980-1994)
- Basil Idler
- Ethel Ito
- Paula Szilard

SciTech librarians pushed hard for training to use Dialog for searching on a cost recovery basis and arranged for training sessions for other librarians. Ethel Ito was meticulous about reminding people to pick up their online searches and pay for them. Telnet was the access mode and command line input was required, a far cry from today's Web access. Barbara Bird provided a lot of the impetus for Dialog searching. She worked directly with the College of Tropical Agriculture and did a lot of their searches.

Ethel Ito was the heart of the department. She set the best example of giving cheerful, consistently superb service. Everyone could learn a great deal about efficiency and graciousness by watching her work. She kept the SciTech department functioning exceptionally well up to the time of her retirement in May 2000.



Another financial crisis hit the state in the early 1980s. Once again SciTech was canceling journals after faculty review. The Library started to recover in the mid-1980s, when we were once again able to purchase a few essential journals.

In the 1980s, OCLC was utilized. An auditorium for faculty and grad students was added on the 3rd floor, and SciTech was in charge of its maintenance.

The SciTech staff remained stable from 1981 to 1986 with only a change in the Head position:

- Paula Szilard (Head, 1981-1983)
- Viola Furumoto (1974-1988)
- Doris Hayashikawa (Head, 1983-1986)
- Nina Horio (1980-1994)
- Basil Idler
- Ethel Ito

- Carolyn Payne (1980-1985)

Viola Furumoto succeeded Mr. Idler as Head. She remained in her own office and did not displace Mr. Idler even though he offered to switch from his larger office. Paula Szilard succeeded Viola but did not complete a full term as she took a sabbatical to finish her natural food cooking book.

Doris Hayasikawa succeeded Paula and remained Head for several years. The new Library Director (1983) John Haak was reluctant to name a replacement. Doris resigned in 1989 to take a position in Technical Services. She was succeeded by Nina Horio.

The engineering collection was developed primarily by Paula Szilard, whose husband had been on the engineering faculty. The medical/nursing collection was developed primarily by Viola Furumoto, whose husband was a veterinarian. Viola worked with Dr. Lebra to get free subscriptions to several Asian medical journals. Basil Idler's collection activities included agriculture (his second masters) and military science. Paula was the chief bibliographer for SciTech and was a member of the Serials Review Committee and represented SciTech on other library committees. Paula also collected for nutrition. Doris Hayashikawa, who had a BA in chemistry from UH, collected for chemistry, physics, computer science, geological sciences and engineering.

Phase II of Hamilton quickly became inadequate to house SciTech's growing collection. A side room in Phase I (Room 305) was used to store older runs of journals. However, when UH tried to save money by turning off the air conditioning when the building was closed, mold became rampant especially in this room which lacked sufficient air circulation. Doris Hayashikawa remembers Ethel and her sitting on the lanai, rubbing book bindings with a mixture of alcohol and thymol and leaving the bound volumes in the sun to kill the mold. Eventually, long dormant beetles awoke with the cycles of cooling and heating and attacked books in other areas of the building. The Library fumigated numerous stack areas at great expense.

Weeding of the collection was difficult and tricky. Doris Hayashikawa recalls that at one time the library belonged to the Center for Research Libraries and she sent a run of viticulture journals to them. In subsequent years, vineyards and wineries were established on Maui, an unanticipated development after she had weeded the collection.

While doing her undergraduate work at UHM, Doris Hayashikawa worked in Henke Hall, doing quality control assays, and later found it unusual to have as library patrons her former professors and bosses. Doris also worked as a student in Sinclair Library. Joyce Wright was then head of Reference and Shiro Saito was a reference librarian. When she returned decades later as their colleague, Joyce was head of the Asia Collection and Shiro was head of Collection Development.

Viola Furumoto, Doris and others taught SciTech reference courses at the library school in their spare time. The classes were often rather small, but the students were enthusiastic.

Doris Hayashikawa reported that she enjoyed her tenure in SciTech and missed it after switching to Technical Services. As of 2005, she notes she is back to reference work as a medical librarian with Kaiser in Santa Clara and continues to use all the skills and knowledge she had gained during those challenging years at UHM Library.

SciTech from 1986—1991:

- Nina Horio, Head (1980-1994)
- Marilyn Browning (1990-1992)
- David Coleman (1988-2002)
- Viola Furumoto (retired June 1988)
- Richard Hanna (1989-1991)
- Doris Hayashikawa (resigned June 1989)
- Basil Idler (retired December 1990)
- Ethel Ito (1962-2000)
- Paula Szilard (1967-1995)

David Coleman, who was a graduate student in Tropical Agriculture, became an avid SciTech user. He later enrolled in the Library School, received his MLIS, and joined the SciTech staff after Basil had retired. Coleman's grants provided information services in aquaculture throughout the Pacific (PRAISE) and was a great asset to the department.

Current issues of selected chemistry journals were sent over to the Chemistry Department's reading room for their review. Ethel Ito kept records of due dates and missing issues. Dr. Judson Ihrig was the coordinator from chemistry. The sharing of chemistry journals was discontinued in 1993. SciTech contributed selected UH periodical holdings to the national Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI) for many years (end date unknown).

The Asbestos Removal project in Hamilton began the summer of 1989. SciTech was relocated to Sinclair Library, Mezzanine. Librarians at this time included: Nina Horio, Head; David Coleman; Richard Hanna; Basil Idler; and Paula Szilard.

1990s

Daniel Bell's 1973 seminal work, *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society: A Venture in Social Forecasting*, served notice that the United States was no longer a smoke stack economy. The "information age" had arrived when it was announced that half of the GNP of the U. S. resulted from the production, processing and distribution of information. This, of course, would have a major impact on libraries, library schools, the profession, and society as a whole as evidenced by the near ubiquitousness of today's Internet.

By the 1990s, computers were made available for UH students and researchers to do their own searches from CDs containing databases mounted on computers placed in carrels available to the public. The librarian's role in electronic searching shifted to providing instruction to students and faculty on how to do effective computer searches. Most electronic searching became free to users.

SciTech from 1991-1994:

- David Coleman, Head (1988-2002)
- Kris Anderson (began October 1991)
- Marilyn Browning (1990-1992)
- Richard Hanna (1989-1991)
- Nina Horio (1980; died August 1994)
- Ethel Ito (1962-2000)
- Paula Szilard (1967-1995)
- Paul Wermager (began June 1992)

SciTech from 1995 to present:

- Dave Coleman, Head (1 year leave of absence, November 1995; resigned May 2002; Head of Leeward Community College Library 2002-2006; retired 2006)
- Paul Wermager (Acting Head, December 1995-June 1996; Head, July 1996—)
- Kris Anderson (1991—)
- Eileen Herring (began March 1995—)
- Ethel Ito (after 38 years of outstanding service to the SciTech department and the Library, Ethel retired May 2000)
- Merlita Nazareno (Library Technician V, December 2005—)
- Sara Rutter (began May 2003—)
- Paula Szilard (1967; retired June 1995)
- Sandra (Sandie) Yukitomo (Library Technician V, 2000- September 2005)

Submitted by Paul Wermager, July 14, 2006.